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tainly welcome this. So far as essentials are concerned, Dr. Ward has packed as much into his three recent papers on "Contemporary Sociology" (AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, Vol. VII, Nos. 4, 5, and 6) as this book contains. It is divided into four parts, following a preface on "The Actual Status of the Study of Sociology," and an introduction on "The Precursors of Sociology." Part I treats of "Sociology Based on Physics and Natural Science;" Part II is entitled "Sociology Based upon Biology;" Part III deals with "Sociology Based upon Psychology;" and Part IV designates its subject as "Sociology Based upon Social Science."

More writers are cited than in Barth's *Philosophie der Geschichte als Sociologie*, but there is no advance upon Barth's diagnosis of the tendencies betrayed by people at each of their view-points. Dr. Squillache has presented a very well-balanced account of the different schools of sociological doctrine, but, while his estimates of the writers are interesting, they are by no means novel. Students of sociology need such a text as this, and it is a matter of congratulation that the Italians are producing a literature of the subject worthy to be used in the higher institutions of the country.

A. W. S.

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*D'où nous venons.* Essais suivis d'une Étude sur la décadence des peuples. Par LÉON POURRET. Paris: Fontemoing. Pp. 381.

THIS is a sort of thesaurus of picturesque details picturing evolution, and especially social evolution, at different stages of its progress, and in different divisions of human activity. It is hardly a philosophy, but rather a panorama of evolution.

A. W. S.

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*Les classes sociales: Analyse de la vie sociale.* Par ARTHUR BAUER. Ouvrage récompensé par l'Institut de France. Paris: Giard et Brière. Pp. 359.

WITHOUT finding in this book a very long journey toward the goal of sociology, we may still pronounce it worthy of serious attention by the most competent sociologists. Its object is to discover what are "the social facts." The second chapter discusses the possibility of a social science. The third chapter analyzes various methods of social science. The fourth chapter presents "the method," and the fifth

chapter contains a classification of social facts under the general rubrics: (1) the state, (2) the moral powers, (3) economic facts, (4) family and education, (5) social pathology.

Our readers will not be likely to find this classification very persuasive, and it is doubtful if the author's argument would remove the objections. It would be possible to apply much of his method regardless of the theory of social classification. For this reason it would be worth while for sociologists to weigh well the fourth chapter. It is practically a program for the study of social psychology.

A. W. S.